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according to the Weather Bureau, the snowiest February since 1893, but this bird seems to be in good condition.

My only other record of the Catbird in winter is that of an individual which I observed in Stoughton on December 4, 1910. My latest date for an undoubted migrant is October 22, 1913, when I heard one calling in North Stoughton.—S. F. BLAKE, *Stoughton, Mass.*

Breeding of the Golden-crowned Kinglet in Norfolk County, Massachusetts.—On June 16, 1908, I discovered in Stoughton, Massachusetts, a breeding pair of Golden-crowned Kinglets (*Regulus satrapa satrapa*) with their nest, apparently the first to be found in the east-central part of the state since the nest with three eggs found by N. Vickary at Lynn in May or June, 1889. My attention was first attracted by the familiar call-notes of the birds coming from the edge of a rather close growth of Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and deciduous trees at the base of a low hill close to a little-travelled wood-road. Pushing in among the trees, I soon caught a glimpse of the female Kinglet being pursued by a Black-and-white Warbler. The male soon came into view, and very soon the female disappeared in the top of a red cedar about twenty feet high. After a few minutes' wait I climbed a nearby tree and found her sitting on the nest. This was placed 18 feet 10 inches above the ground on the upper side of a small branch about a foot long, near the trunk and about a foot and a half from the top of the tree, rather firmly fastened and requiring some effort to dislodge. The nest is a firm ball of green moss (chiefly *Thelia hirtella*, identified by Dr. W. G. Farlow) with some bark, lichens, and feathers, measuring 11 cm. in length, 9 cm. in breadth, and 6.5 cm. in height. The cavity, 4.5 cm. deep and 4 cm. in diameter at the top, is slightly enlarged below and lined chiefly with fine bark strips and a few feathers including some from the head of the female Kinglet. The eight eggs in the nest contained small embryos. They are elliptical-ovate in outline, with the smaller end rather blunt, dull white in ground color, finely speckled all over, but especially at the larger end where a more or less distinct wreath is formed, with pale ashy-brown; on a single egg the markings are very faint. They measure in inches .54 × .41, .54 × .42, .55 × .41, .55 × .41, .55 × .41, .56 × .41, .57 × .41, .57 × .41, averaging .55 × .41.

Although on June 16, 1908, when this nest was found and taken, only a single pair of the birds was seen, I feel convinced that at least two pairs of the birds must have been nesting there, for on 6 July I saw at the same locality at least three Golden-crowned Kinglets, apparently young birds, as no crown patch was visible. Brewster found that a pair whose nest was nearly finished and being provided with lining on June 13 in Worcester County, Massachusetts, required sixteen days to complete it and lay their set of nine eggs, and that another nest nearly completed on June 16 did not acquire its full set of nine eggs until the same date (June 29). It is impossible to suppose that my pair, whose nest was taken on June 16, could

have built another nest, laid eggs, and brought out nearly fullgrown young in twenty days, and there must certainly have been at least one other pair in the vicinity. On August 4 I again saw three Kinglets at the same locality, after which date they were not seen again. One at least of those seen on this date had the crown-patch of the adult.

The first well identified nest of the Golden-crowned Kinglet seems to have been that found by H. D. Minot (Land-birds and Game-birds of New England, ed. 1. 56 (1877)) in the White Mountains of New Hampshire on July 16, 1876. This nest, which contained young birds, was four feet from the ground in a hemlock, pensile like the majority of recorded nests. Mr. Vickery's Lynn nest (O. & O. xiv. 95, 111 (1889)), which contained only three eggs, was in a spruce tree and likewise suspended from a limb. Both the nests of the Golden-crown recorded by H. Austen (O. & O. xiv. 93-94 (1889); xv. 106 (1890)) from the vicinity of Halifax, Nova Scotia, were "suspended . . . on twigs . . . fully three to eight inches underneath the main branch . . . fastened by the side with moss to the small branches." One of two nests of the Ruby-crown, however, was built on a limb (l. c. xv. 106), while the other was suspended. Brewster's account (Auk, v. 337-344 (1888)), the fullest that has yet appeared of the nesting of the Golden-crowned Kinglet, gives details of three nests found in Winchendon (Mass.), or vicinity, all of which were pensile.

A brief record of the taking of the present nest has already appeared in 'The Taxidermist' (no. 4, p. 7 (Oct. 1908)).—S. F. BLAKE, *Stoughton, Massachusetts*.

A Record of Townsend's Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendi*).—A male Townsend's Solitaire was taken at Collegeville, Minnesota, Dec. 20, 1909. Although far from its normal haunts, the bird was very active and its melodious warble broke the monotony of the winter day. Coues remarks, that this bird is "capable of musical expression in an exalted degree."

When found, it was feeding in a young evergreen grove, planted about a mile and a half from the railway station and only a few hundred feet from Observatory Hill. Dr. Thomas S. Roberts of Minnesota State University, Minneapolis, kindly verified my identification.

Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle Am., Part IV, page 165) says that it has been found "straggling, in autumn or winter to Kansas (Wallace, October) . . . and northwestern Illinois (Waukegan, Dec. 16, 1875). Since its breeding range "extends from the Coast Ranges to the Black Hills of North Dakota" (Ridgway loc. cit.), the Minnesota record of Dec. 20, 1909, is interesting. The mounted specimen was added to the bird collection of St. John's University Museum, Collegeville, Minnesota.—SEVERIN GERTKEN, *Collegeville, Minn.*

Regular Breeding of Alice's Thrush in Arctic East Siberia.—In a paper entitled, Notes on the Birds and Mammals of the Arctic Coast of East Siberia (Proc. of the New Engl. Zool. Club, Vol. V, 1914) on page 37